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amendments recently proposed in this state has produced this situation, which the courts will probably be called upon to deal with. The book was evidently written, however, before the vote in 1909.

C. C. B.

REMEDIES BY SELECTED CASES ANNOTATED. Samuel F. Mordecai and Atwell C. McIntosh. 1910. Durham, North Carolina.

The many-sidedness of the law is at once the delight and despair of those who pursue its study, but in the case of those concerned in plans for its logical arrangement, despair will frequently predominate. Substantive and adjective law seem inextricably entangled. If, then, Professors Mordecai and McIntosh have included in their casebook on remedies much that is purely substantive law, who will be bold enough to point to the precise spot where the line must be drawn? Surely no one, unless, perhaps, a colleague whose course is overlapped and whose thunder, incidentally, is stolen.

No one, however, who has grappled with the problem of teaching procedure will fail to admire the industry and scholarship that has produced this volume of nearly a thousand pages, covering all branches of remedial law, with and without judicial proceedings. In the selection of cases, a decided preference is given to decisions of the North Carolina courts, but, if this detracts somewhat from the value of the work for general use, it ought to add to its popularity in the favored jurisdiction. In treating the cases themselves, the facts are abridged to very concise digests, a method which casebook writers have found wise and necessary in complicated cases involving many points, but which, if universally adopted, deprives the cases so treated of part of their educational value. Indeed, one of the purposes of the case system of instruction, as distinguished from the didactic lecture system, is to teach the student how to analyze the facts of real litigated disputes and thus get to the heart of the issues involved.

A feature of merit in the work is the introduction, an encyclopædic summary of the principles illustrated by the leading cases, which, if read in review, will enable the student to get a general view of the subject, often a matter of difficulty, unless the reading is under careful direction. And if the student reads and retains all that will be found in this volume he should be well equipped to deal with procedural problems.

W. H. L.

ETHICAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE LAWYER. Gleason L. Archer, Dean of the Suffolk School of Law. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1910.

The subject of legal ethics has become of recognized importance in recent years, and Mr. Archer has prepared an excellent work. It deals thoroughly with the ethical problems which confront the lawyer in the performance of his duties to his clients, the adverse party, other lawyers, the court, and the state. The author presents the problem and his solution in a clear and concise form, and while the reader may in some cases disagree with his conclusion, he has had the benefit of an able discussion to assist him in arriving at his own solution.

Although the book is of value to any lawyer, it is particularly so to the young lawyer who is just entering the profession. Indeed, the author seems to have intended the work primarily for the young lawyer. In the second chapter he discusses and gives advice upon such matters as the location of an office, the advisability of taking a clerkship in another's office or starting out in independent practice, and the general condition in which an office should be kept. Later in the book a chapter is devoted to a discussion of the desirability of entering into politics. There is also an excellent chapter on fees, and a schedule of fees is given in the appendix.

The book is based on the canons of ethics adopted by the American Bar Association and Hoffman's Resolutions.

R. C. H.